

Philippe for a few days. He passed much of his time in furnishing information to writers defending Napoleon, such as Bignon, and he closed an honorable life in 1839, just too soon to welcome the arrival of the remains of his master.

Savary, the Duke of Rovigo, who had been Police Minister from Fouche's dismissal in 1810 to 1814, had behaved with some lukewarmness towards Napoleon on his first abdication. He had not staid with him to the end, and had remained in France, rather harassed by the same surveillance under which he had put many others, but protected by his former friend, Alexander, who seems to have been more constant in his personal likings than in other matters. On the arrival of Napoleon Savary went to him, and was graciously permitted to decline to resume the police, and instead to retake his original post in command of the *gendarmerie d'elite*, a corps too good for this sinful world, as he assures us, but much abused by less well-informed persons. This time Savary did not dare to remain after Napoleon left. He accompanied the Emperor on board the *Bellerophon*, but for some inscrutable reason the English Government refused to let him go to St. Helena. His wanderings are so curious as to be worth recording. He was first taken to Fort Manoel, Malta, and on the tiny peninsula on which that fort is built he remained till April, 1816. He then went to Smyrna, where, in 1817, he heard that he had been condemned to death for treason by the Bourbon Courts, and he moved to Trieste, and then to G-ratz, where he met and was kindly received by Mettemich. He returned to Smyrna in 1818, and went to London in 1819, crossing to France in December of that year to apply for a fresh trial, as the first bitter feelings had died away, and the Bonapartists were being allowed to return. He was treated with the same courtesy afterwards shown towards the journalists of the second Empire, being allowed to choose his own day for going to prison; and he was acquitted. In 1823 he bitterly attacked Talleyrand and the Duke Dalberg for their part in the murder of the Due d'Enghlen, but was silenced by the King. In 1831 Louis Philippe gave him the command of the Army of Algeria, in which post he died in

1833.